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Moeslein

V. MOESLEIN'S

LATEST IMPROVED

1894

steel

Stamped Steel Ceilings

AND SIDEWALLS.

V. MOESLEIN,
MANUFACTURER,
420 & 422 East 48th Street,
NEW YORK.

Telephone Call, 1425 A 38th St.

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INTERNATIONAL

V. MOESLEIN'S LATEST IMPROVED STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDEWALLS.

ARE usually made of Nos. 28, 29 or 30 gauge of mild steel, and sometimes of tin-plate. But the fact of their being metal does not carry with it the idea that they appear like metal ceilings, but to the contrary. They are a correct reproduction of Stucco relief work, and by different arrangements of my various patterns and styles, my ceilings are suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Libraries, Banks, Churches, Schools, and in short—every class and style of buildings. Their durability has never been questioned, and none have ever—in any apparent degree—been damaged by age or "ordinary wear and tear."

They have been used extensively in Churches, Schools, Business Buildings and Residences; and patterns may be selected, or panels and mouldings arranged, so as to be suitable for the largest or smallest of rooms. With proper treatment and decoration they are rightly considered the handsomest material for ceilings and sidewalls.

Being incombustible, and almost air-tight, they protect floors and woodwork in case of fire, and in many cases have prevented the spread of flames and saved buildings from destruction. Being water-proof, they are not injured by the water thrown on a fire, or by leaks of roofs or pipes. Being light in weight, they are not a strain on the trusses of large buildings, as is plaster; nor are they liable to crack or become loose from jars and vibrations of buildings.

Prospective purchasers will please send me plans, diagrams and measures of the rooms to be ceiled, mentioning whether the building is new or already has a plaster or wood ceiling; also what patterns or arrangements are preferred; whether a large or small cornice is desired, or none at all; whether windows or stair openings interfere with the cornice or ceiling. An intelligent estimate or design can then be submitted. For Churches, Halls, or any large ceiling I am always ready to submit special designs or arrangements drawn to scale.

When necessary measures are received, a plan is drawn to scale, showing the spacing of all the panels, borders and mouldings, and a list of the various parts is annexed and sent with the invoice.

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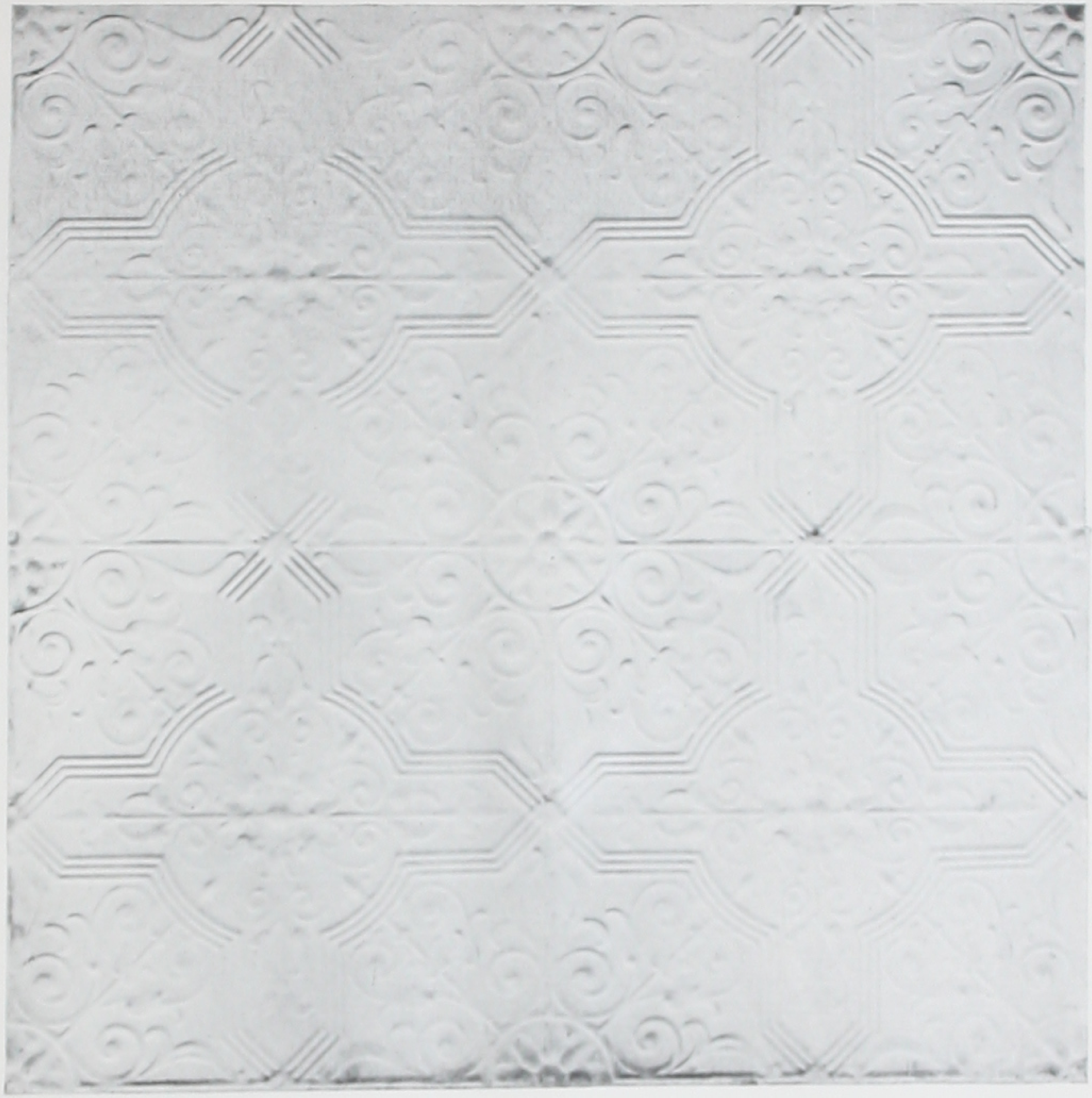
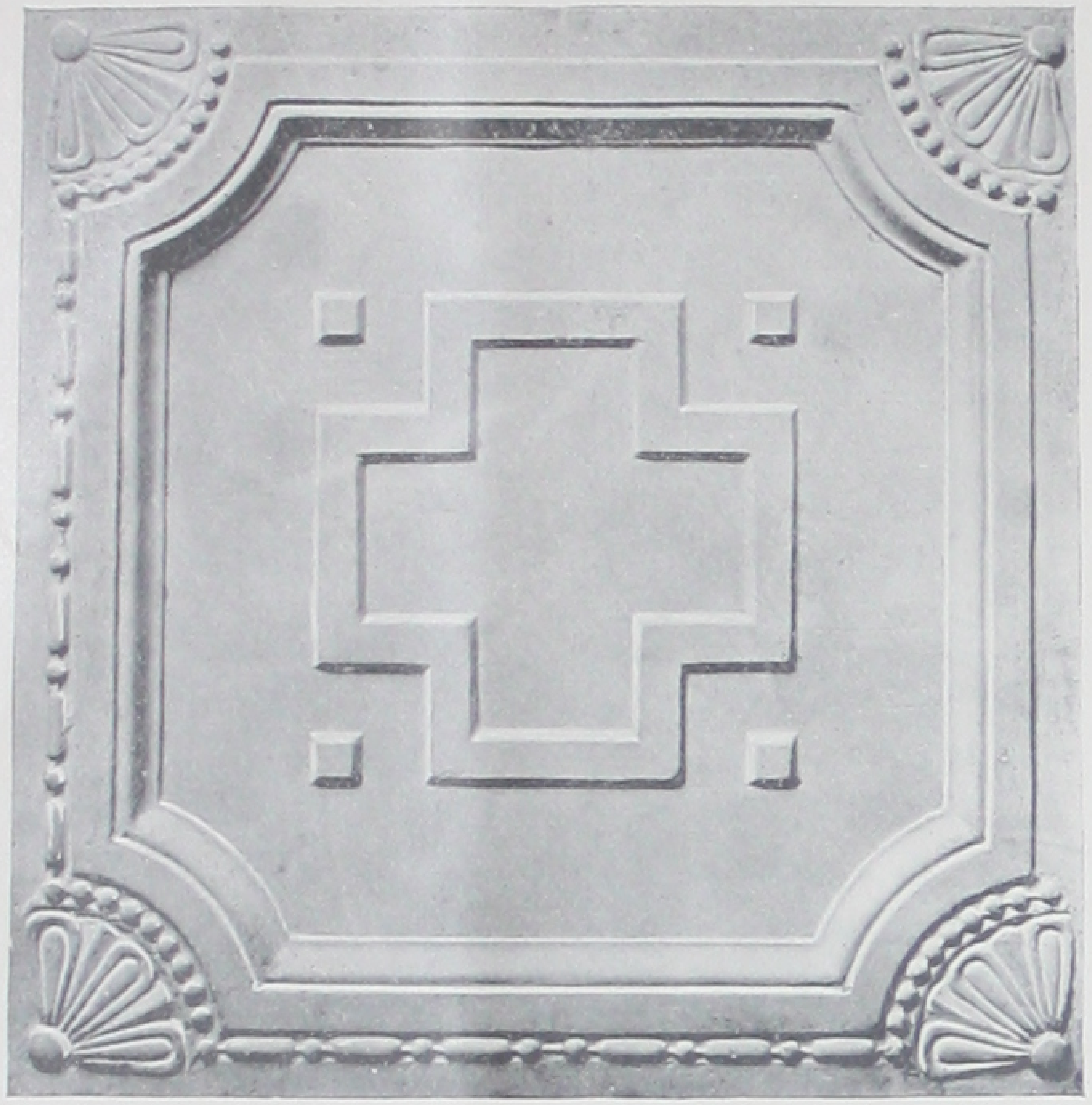


PANEL No. 1.

Lays 24 inches x 24 inches.

Showing a section of four panels, with joints, etc. This panel is very suitable for low ceilings and sidewalls, and can be placed on 2-inch furring strips or boards. Are laid squarely or diagonally, also used as border or frieze.



PANEL No. 4,

Lays 20 inches x 20 inches.

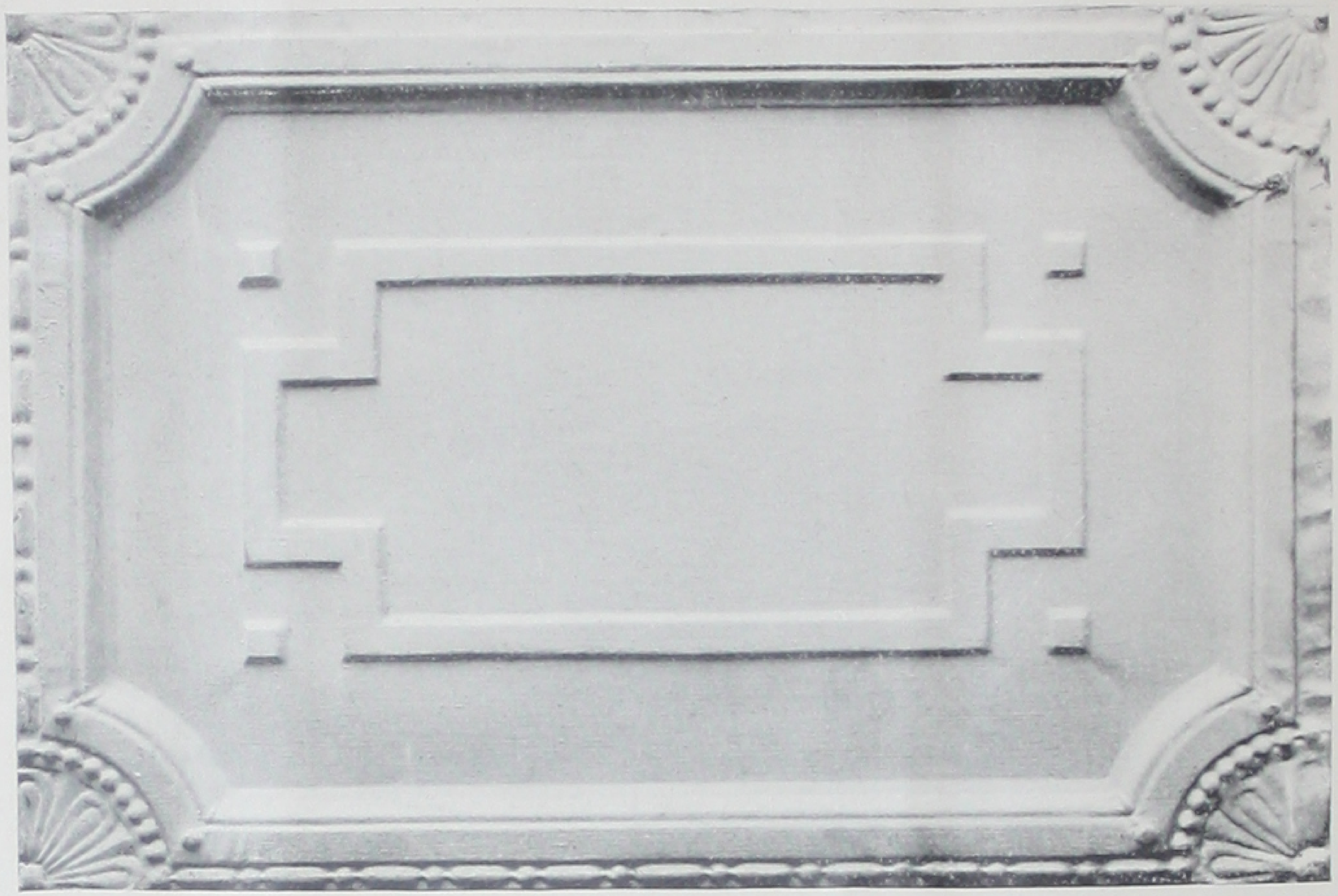
PANEL No. 5

Lays 20 inches x 30 inches.

PANEL No. 6

Lays 30 inches x 30 inches

7/8 x 2-inch Furring Strips required back of seams of these panels.



PANEL No. 5,

Entire ceilings may be arranged by using only the single panels as shown on page 5. These panels are also used as wainscottings.

See page 13, style D.

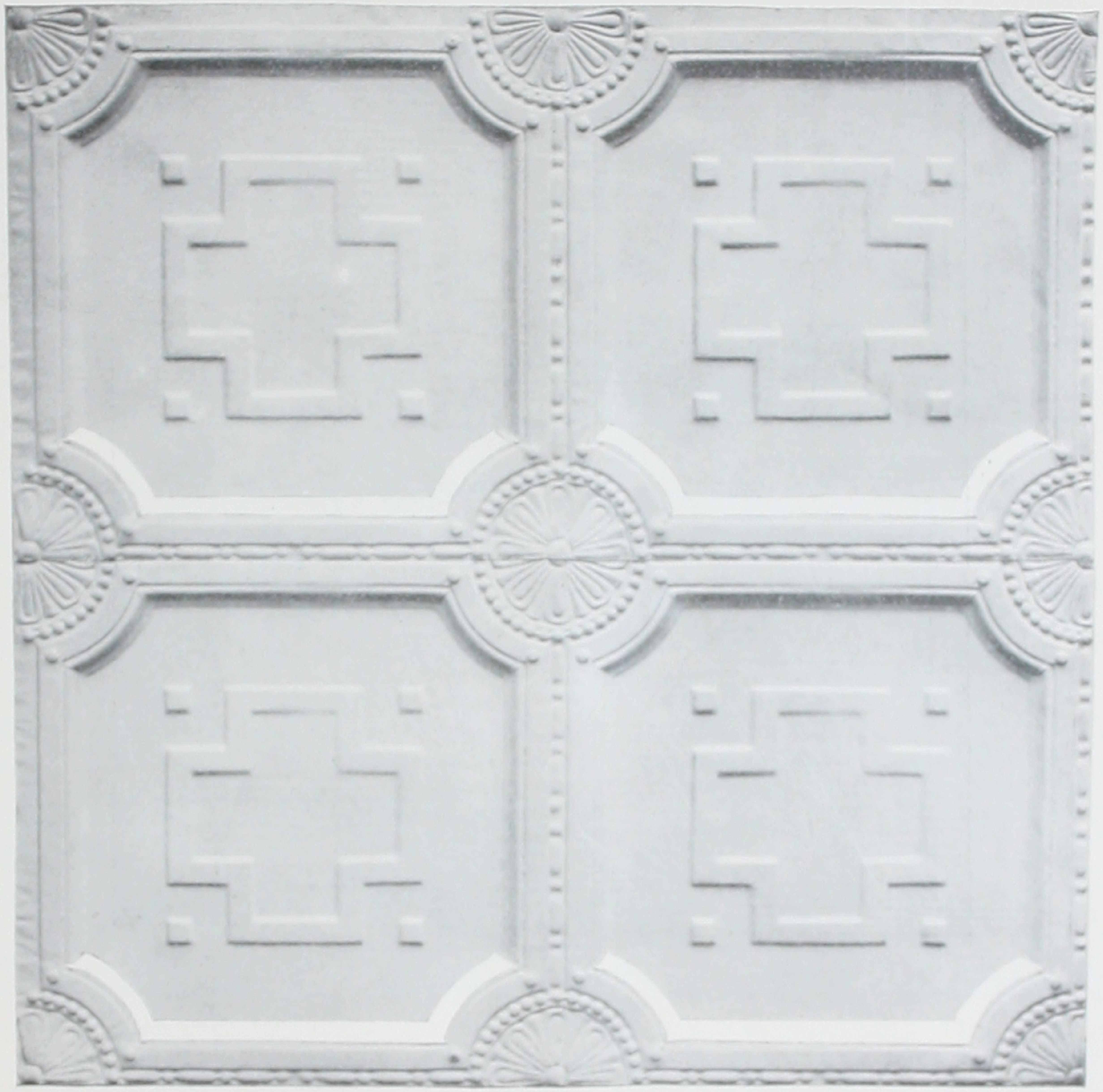
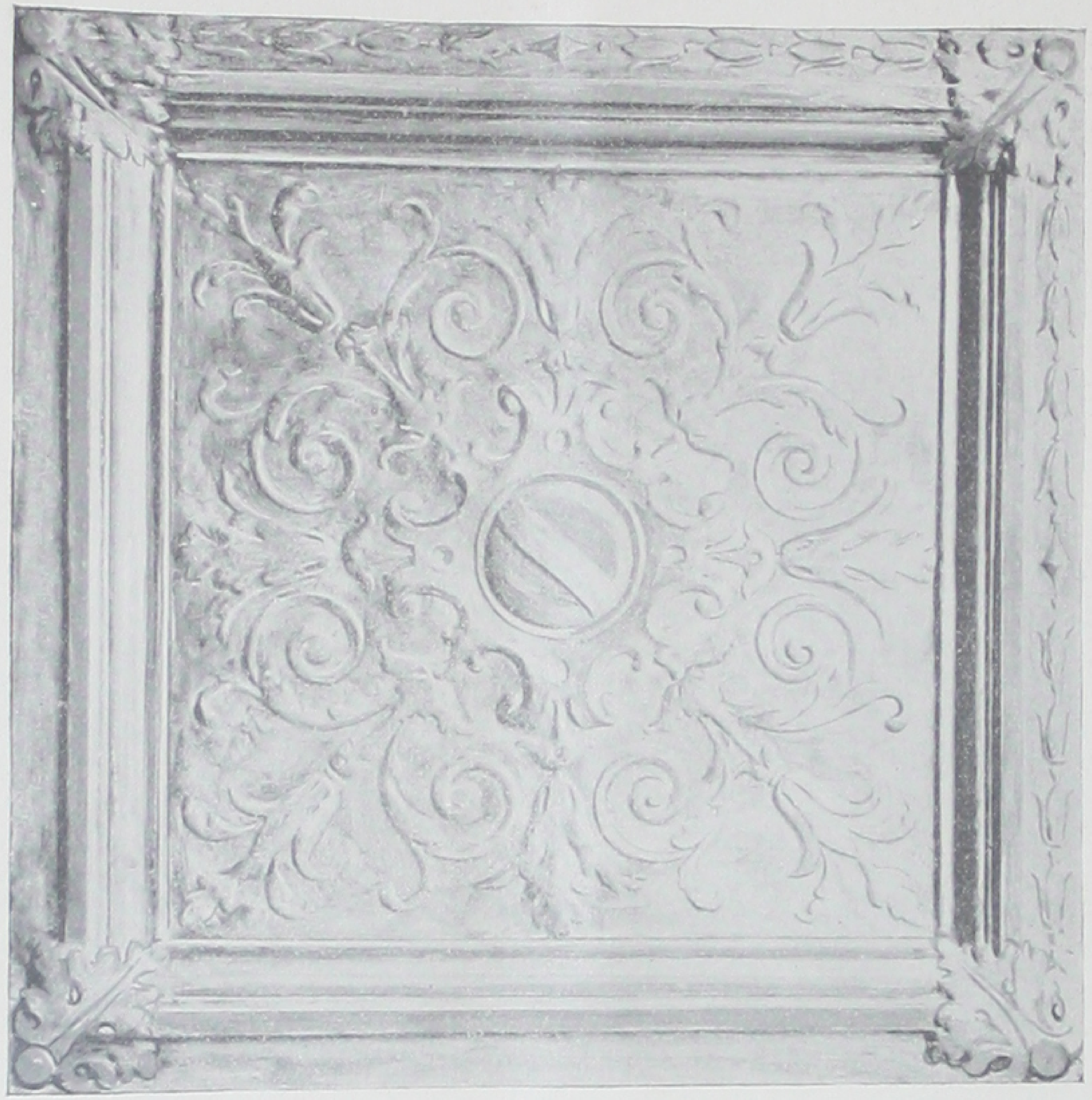


ILLUSTRATION OF FOUR No. 6 PANELS,

(SHOWING THE SEAMS, WHICH ARE INVISIBLE WHEN PAINTED).

Panels Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are ½ inch deep, and very suitable for large rooms. See pages 5 & 13.



PANEL No. 7

Lays 24 inches x 24 inches.

PANEL No. 8 Lays 24 inches x 48 inches.
" " 9 " 48 " x 48 "

See pages 7, 8, 9 & 12.

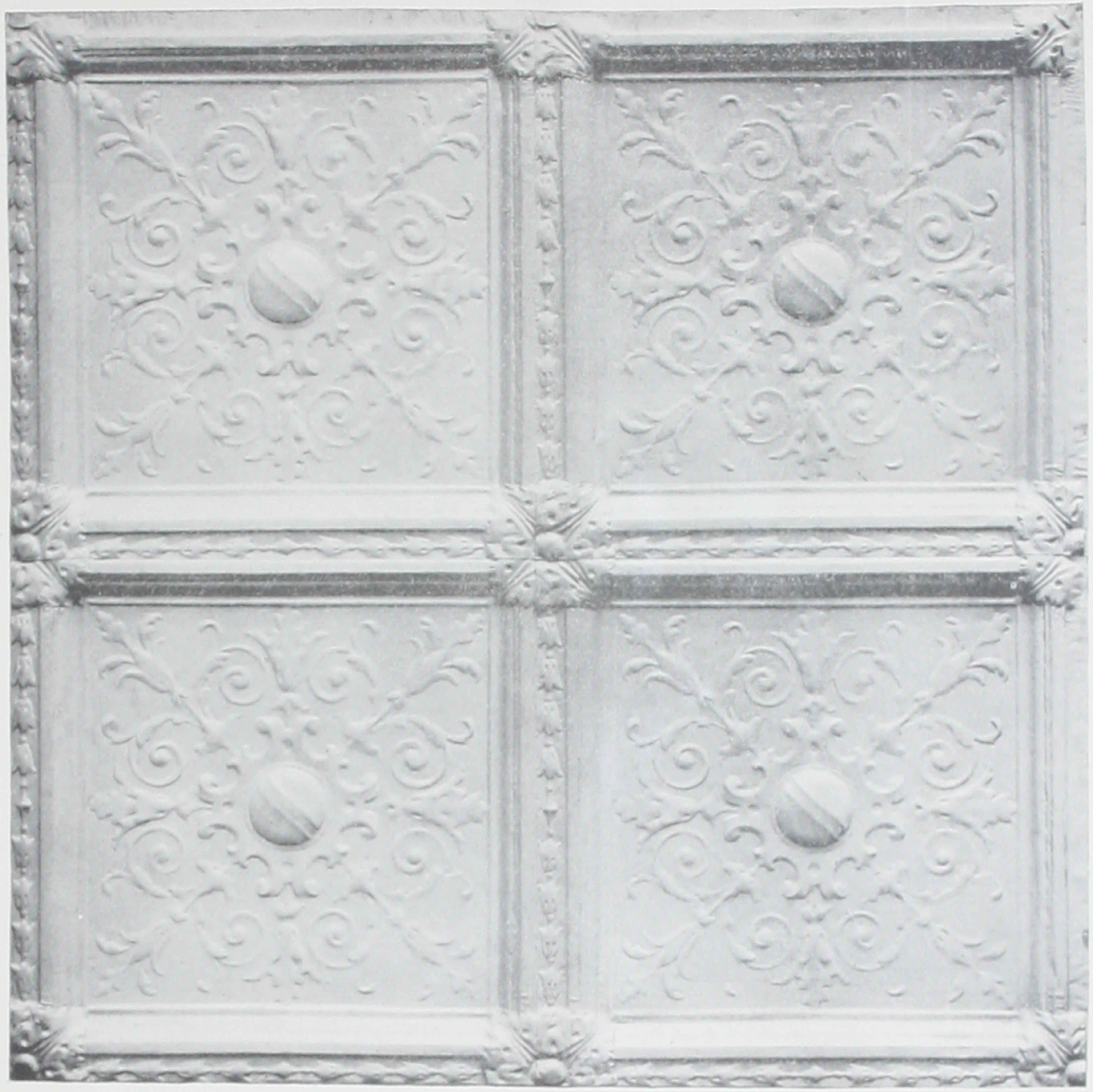
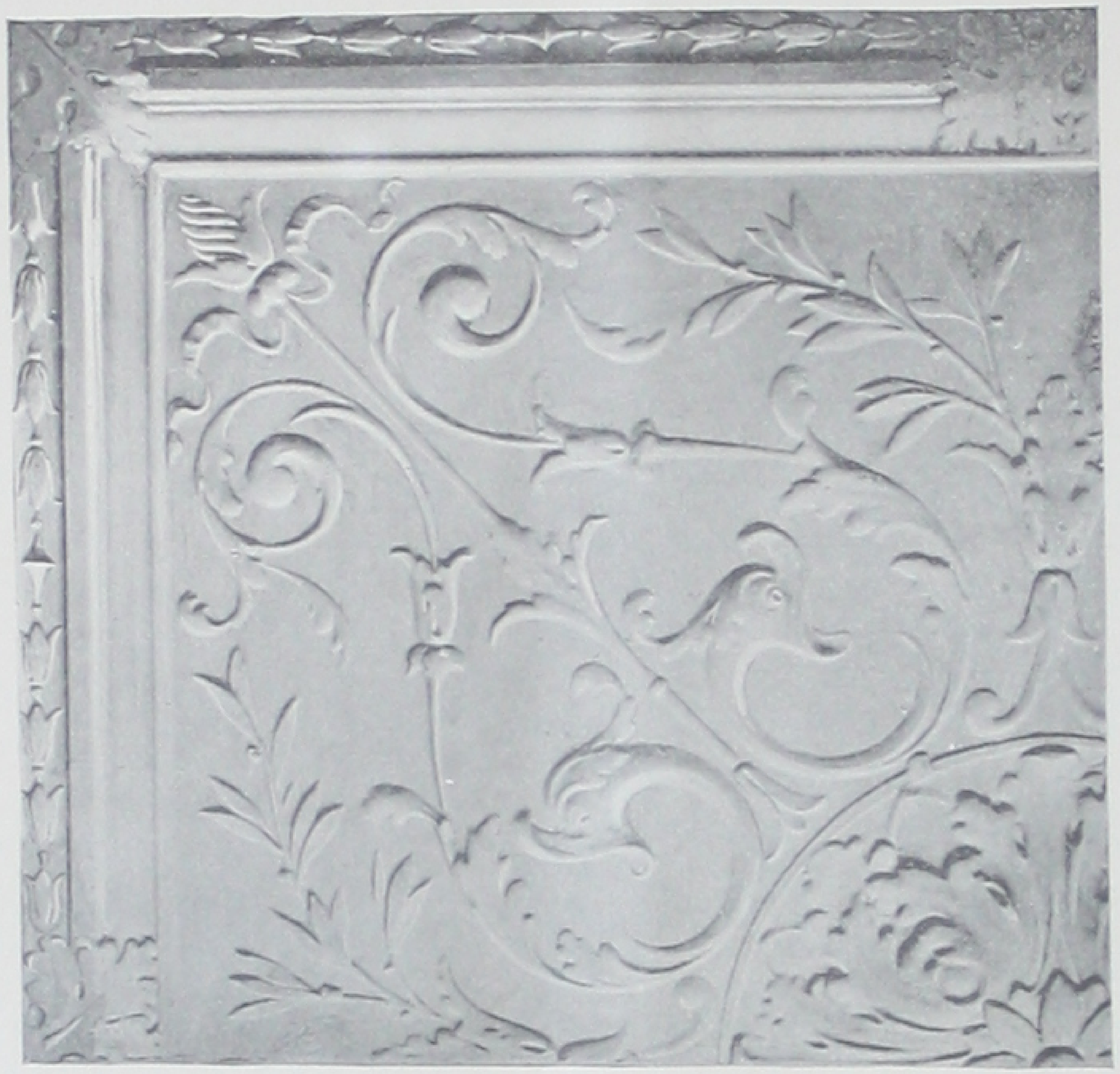


ILLUSTRATION OF FOUR No. 7 PANELS,

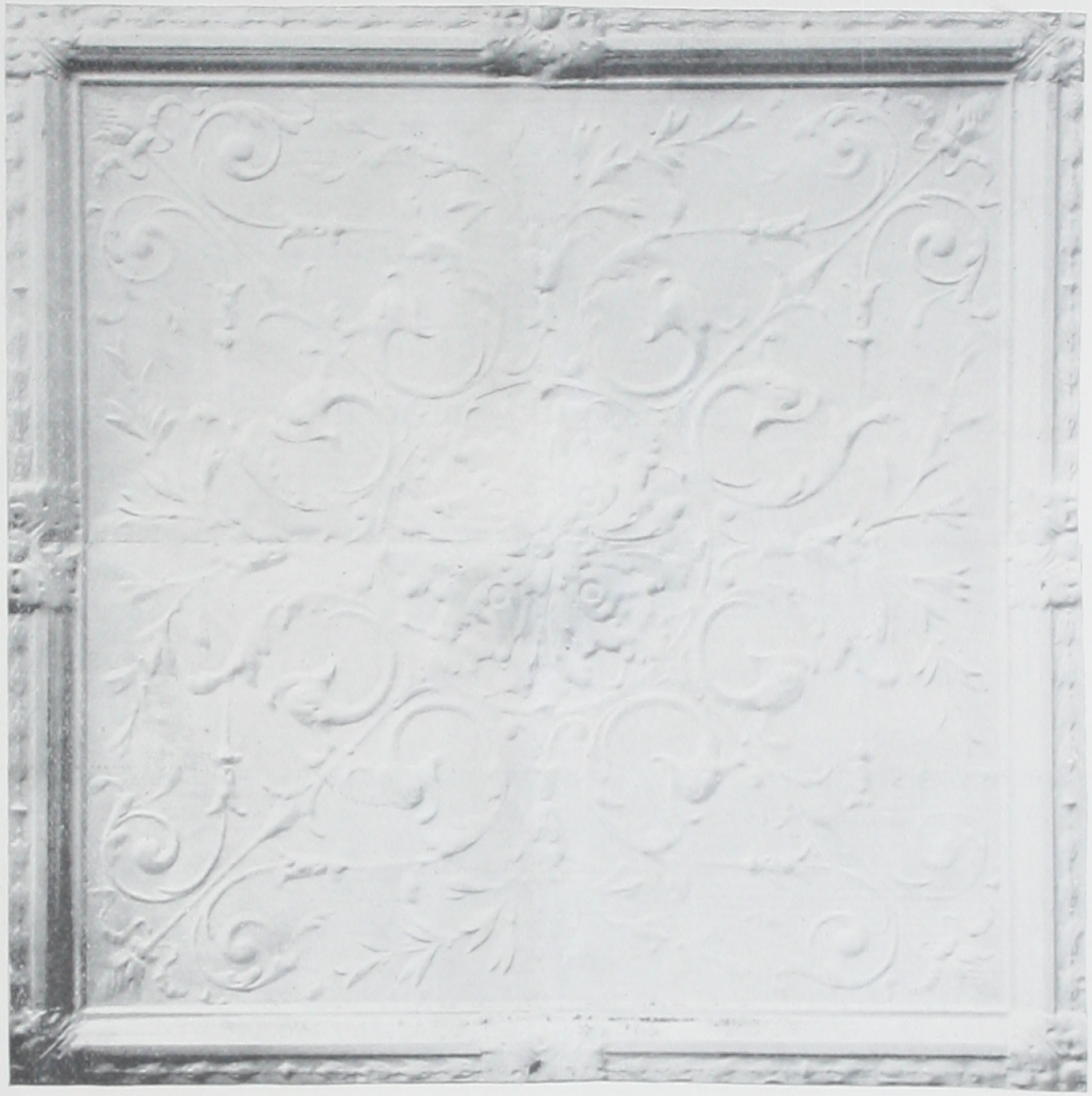
(SHOWING SEAMS, WHICH ARE INVISIBLE WHEN PAINTED).

Panels Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are 1¼ inches deep, and require 1 x 2-inch Furring Strips back of seams.
These Panels make very handsome ceilings—entire ceilings may be arranged
with single panels as shown above. See pages 6, 8 & 12.



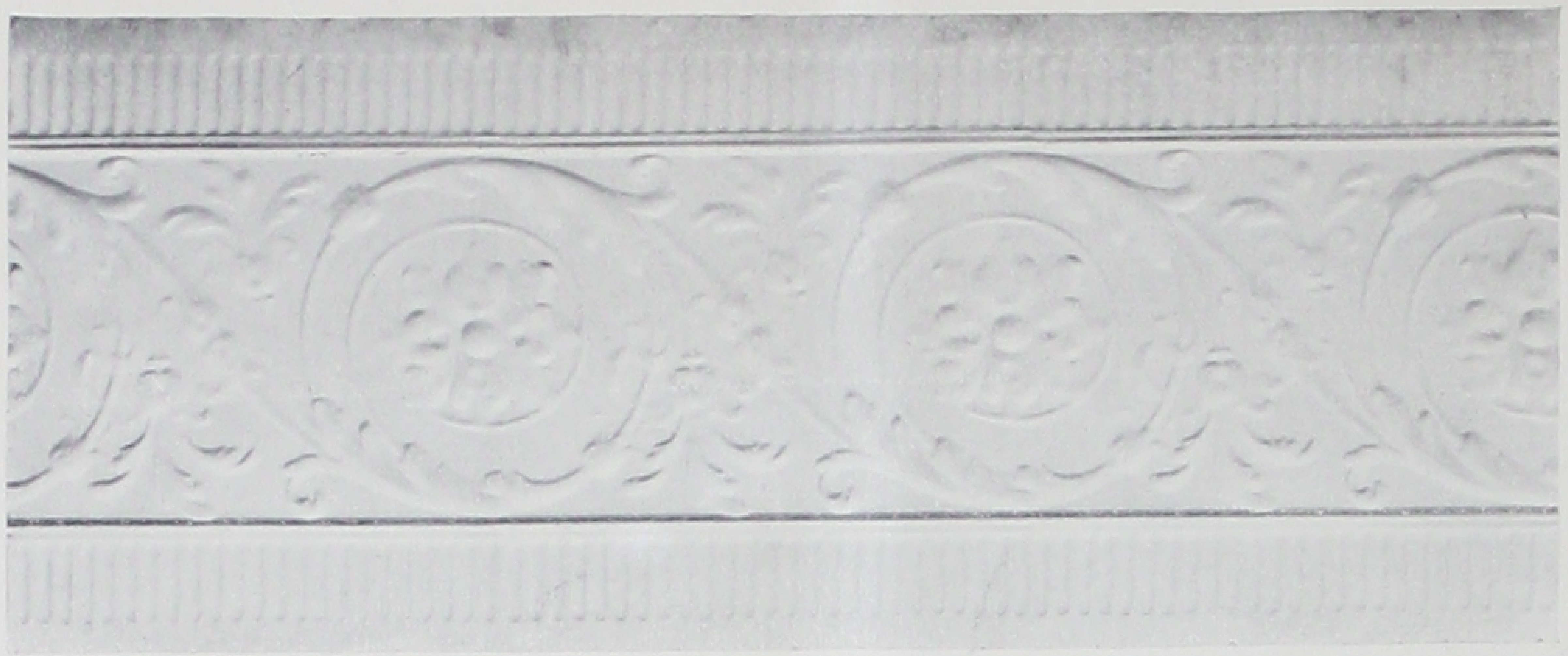
PANEL No. 9.—CENTREPIECE PANEL.

24 inches x 24 inches, or, it may be used without outside moulding and varied in sizes. Four of these are used together. (See cut on pages 9 & 12).



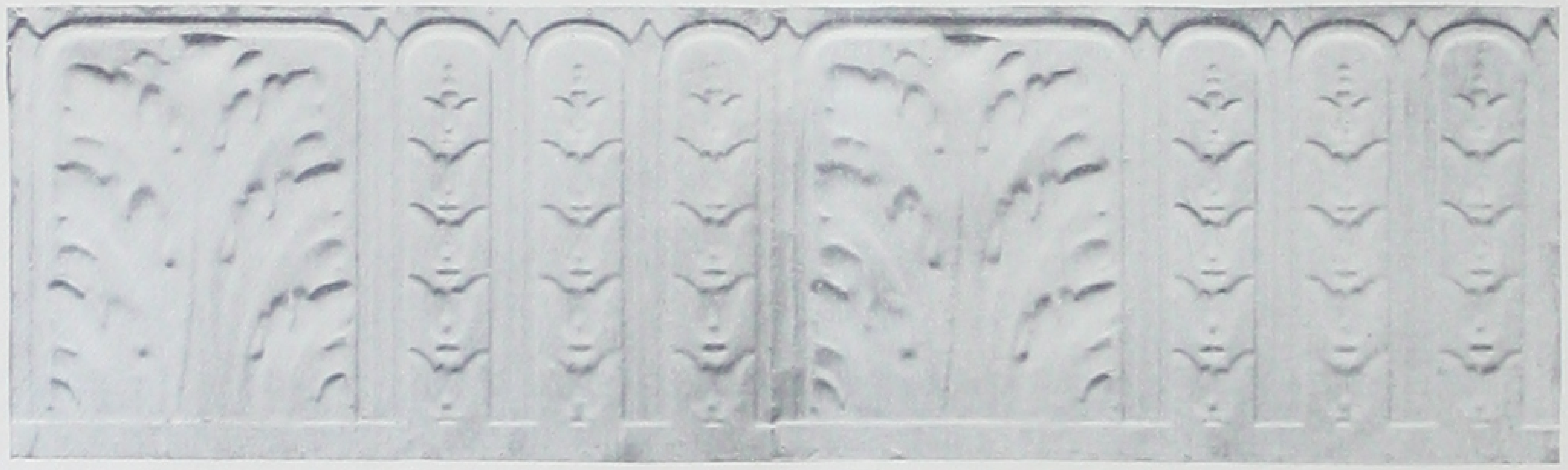
PANEL No. 9.—CENTREPIECE PANEL.

This Panel is 1¼ inches deep, and requires 1 x 2-inch Furring Strips back of seams. This Panel is generally used as a centrepiece, but entire ceilings may be arranged with it. See page 12.



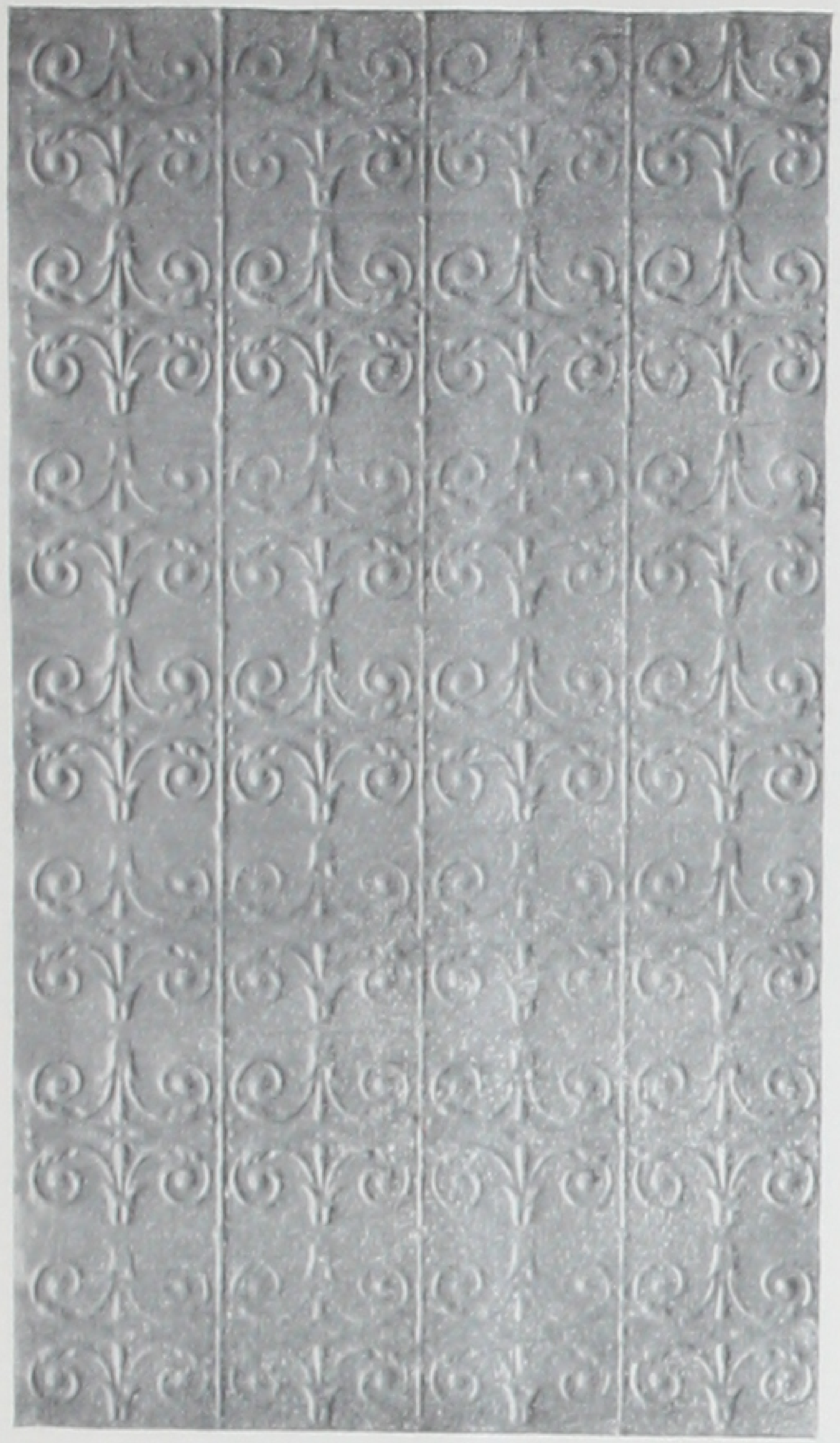
"RENAISSANCE" BORDER.

Made in pieces 8 feet long and from 12 to 20 inches wide. Is used with panels, etc., on ceilings, and also as a frieze on sidewalls.



LEAFCOVE CORNICE.

Made in pieces 8 feet long, and from 9 to 20 inches wide; used flat as a Border and Frieze. Other Cornices, such as beaded, reeded and twilled, are always kept in stock. Moulded cornices are also made from drawings.

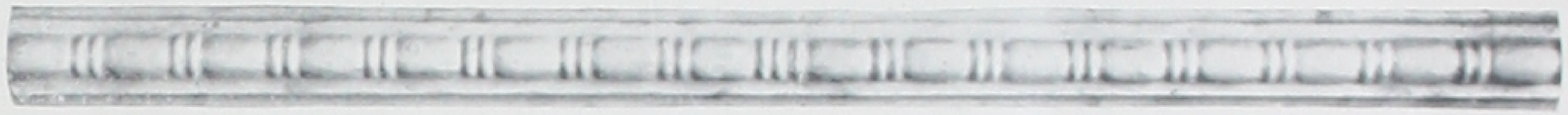


PATTERN No. H.

24 inches wide and from 6 feet to 8 feet long.

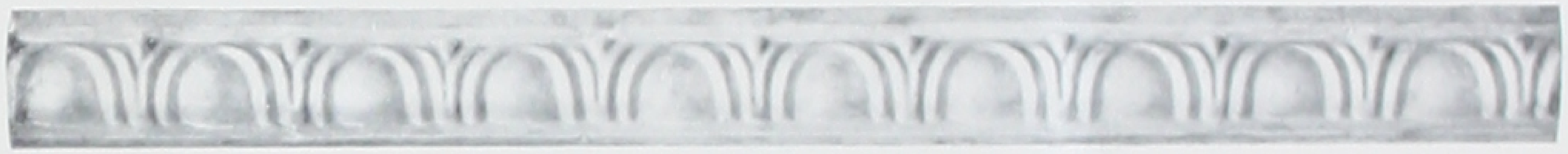
This is a beautiful design for the centre field or margins of ceilings and also for sidewalls. The joints are invisible.

The design measures 6 inches from centre to centre of Beads.



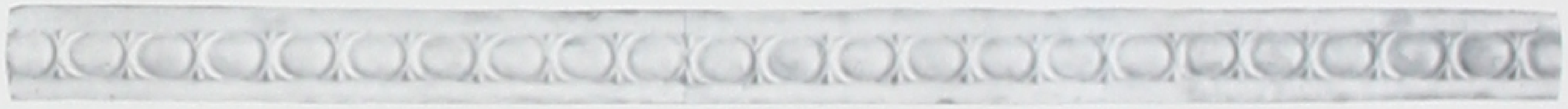
EMBOSSED MOULDING No. 15.

See page 14 of Catalogue for section.



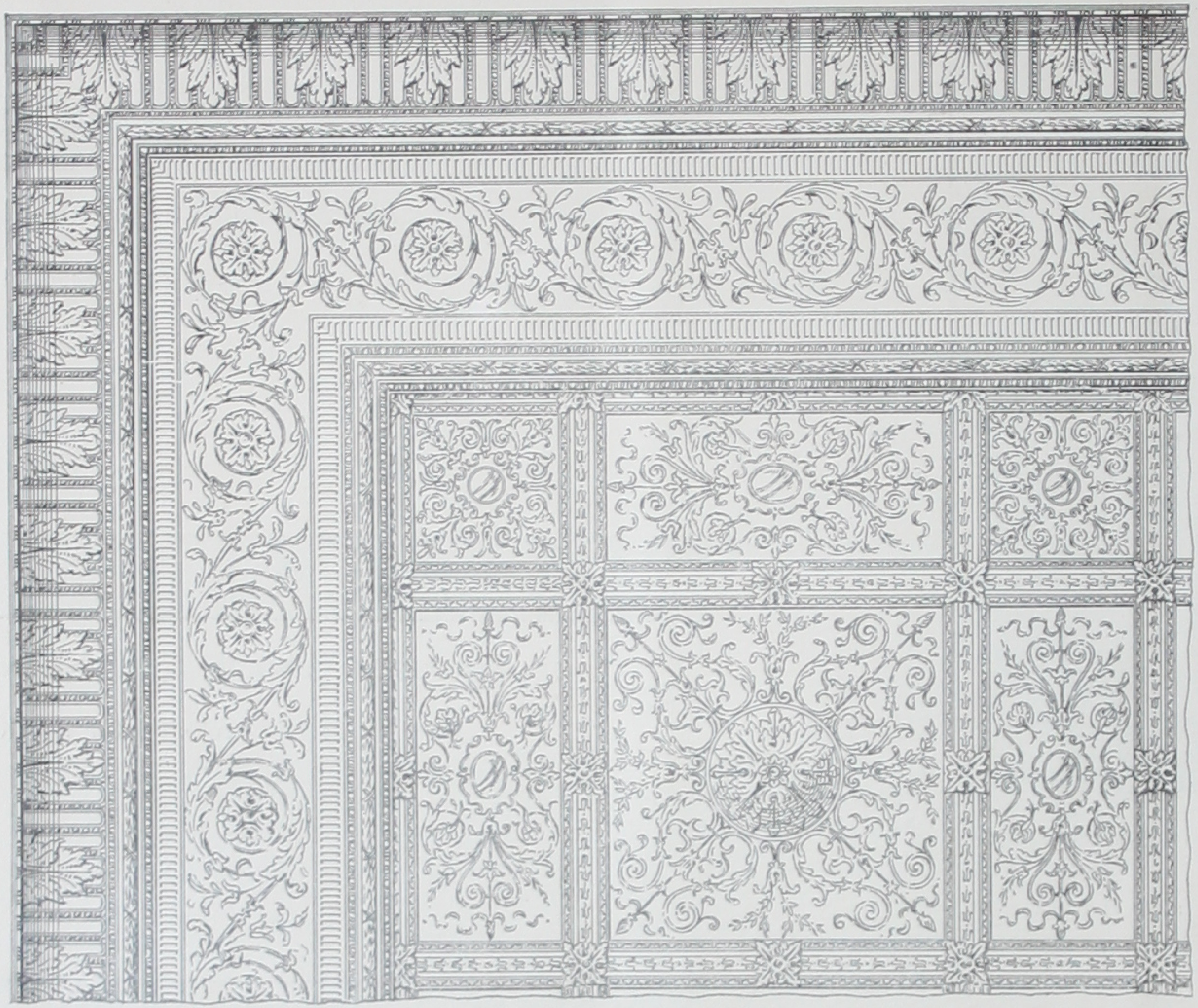
EMBOSSED BORDER MOULDING No. B.

See page 14 of Catalogue for section.



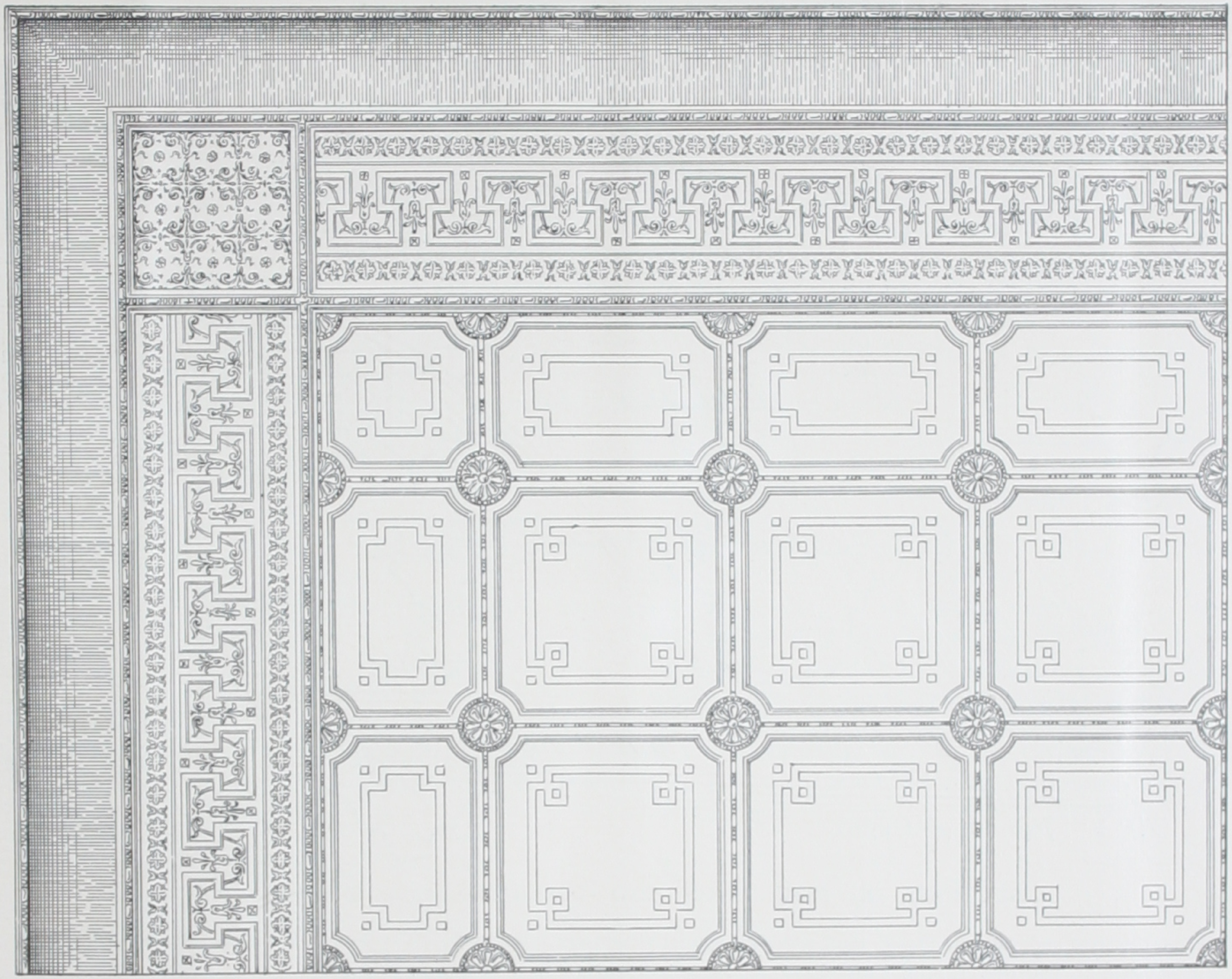
EMBOSSED MOULDING No. 13.

See page 14 of Catalogue for section.



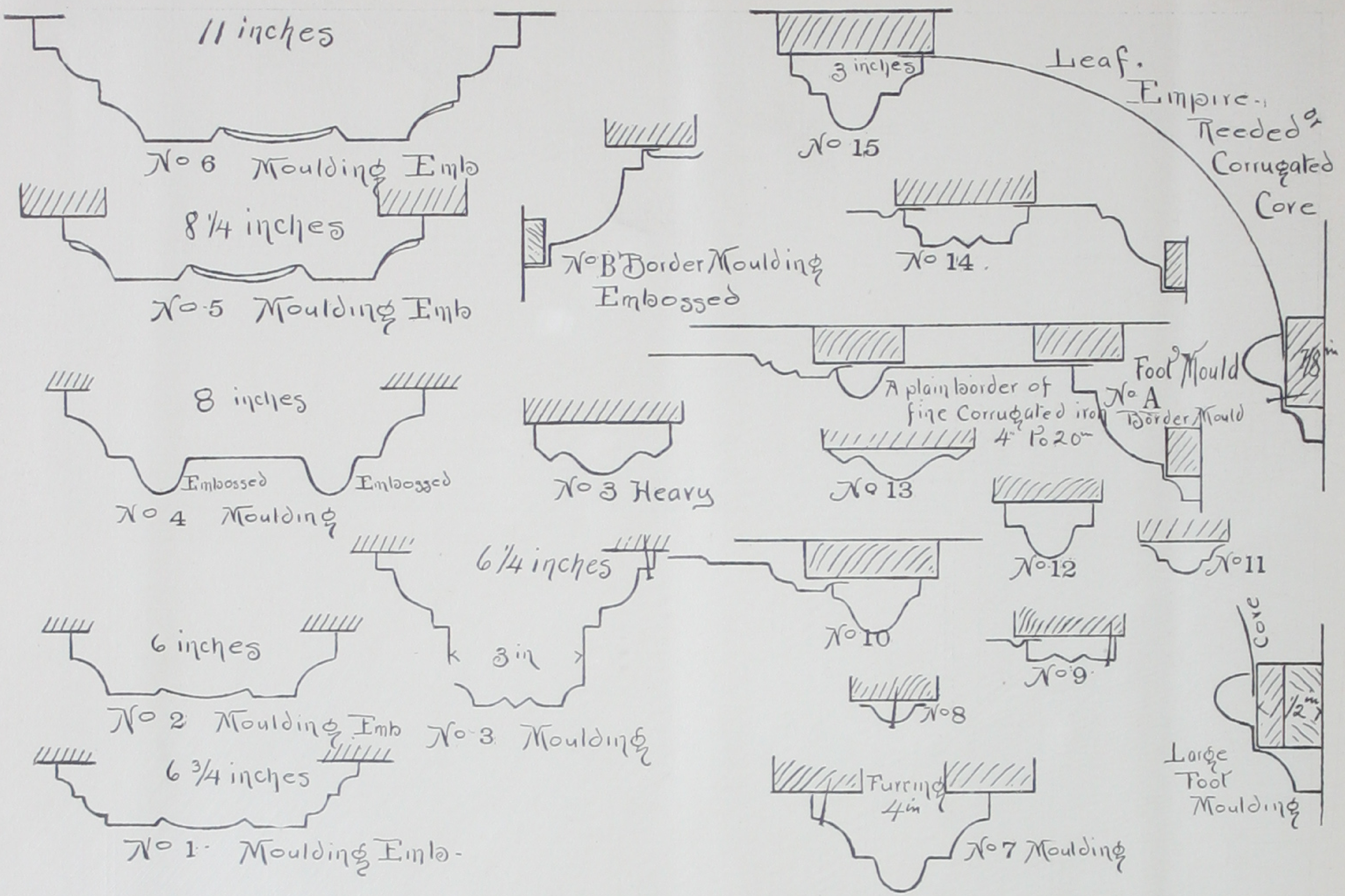
SECTION OF CEILING IN RENAISSANCE—STYLE A.

Composed of the Nos. 7 and 8 Panels and the No. 9 Centrepiece Panel, Renaissance Border, Leaf Cove Cornice and Laurel Leaf Embossed Mouldings. Ceilings can be arranged entirely of the No. 7 Panels, or the No. 8 and the No. 9 Centrepiece Panels can be used in either instance. Different Borders, Cornices, etc., may be used if desired.



STYLE D.

Shows section of Diaper ceiling composed of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Panels, Greek Border and ribbed Cove Cornice, with Embossed Mouldings and Corner Block. This style can be arranged entirely of either the No. 4, the No. 5, or the No. 6 Panels if desired, and also with different Border, Mouldings, etc.



SECTIONS OF MOULDINGS AND CORNICE,—Scale, ¼ in.=1 in.

These show the sizes and patterns *usually used*, although special shapes are often made. The Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15 are made both plain and embossed. The Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 only embossed. The Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 14 only plain.

The cove form of cornice is used almost entirely, as it is simple to put up, easily mitered, and the joinings do not show, as all the patterns are either figured, as the "Leaf," or, for very large coves, are reeded or ribbed. Any of the mouldings are used at the top. The "foot moulding" is usually used at the bottom. The "Cove" usually extends from 7 to 12 inches out on the ceiling, and from 5 to 12 inches down on the wall.

Where a very small cornice only is desired, the "Border Mouldings," Nos. A, B, C, D and E are used, or wood mouldings may be used. Moulded cornices and mouldings are also made from Architects' drawings when desired.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING, PREPARATION, PUTTING UP AND FINISHING.

ALL ceilings in the vicinity of New York we prefer to put up ourselves, and paint or decorate them also. We also send competent men—either by contract or by days' work and expenses, to put up ceilings—no matter where. We find, however, that a painstaking carpenter, tinner or decorator, can usually do a very satisfactory job, often as well as our own men. The large number and oft repeated orders from distant points, to be put up by local mechanics, go to prove this. The usual tools needed are a hammer, saw (for the furring), chalk-line, and tinner's hand-shears.

When writing for a design of, or ordering a ceiling, mention all the particulars necessary for planning the ceiling. The architect's plans—or a diagram showing the sizes—off-sets, stair openings, elevators and fixed chandeliers, is usually sufficient. Mention whether a cornice or a border moulding is desired, or can extend all around the room, or whether a wood moulding will be used to finish the corner. If a church ceiling, send floor plan, and a section, with particulars as to cornice, *ventilation* and *chandeliers.*

When particulars are received, a plan is drawn to scale and submitted for approval, to be returned with order. Corrections can then be made, a list of materials required, and directions written. The plan, etc., are then sent on with the invoice and bill of lading. If time is short, the time lost in sending for approval may be saved.

If the building is an old one, and the ceiling is plastered, the furring strips can be secured with longer nails, reaching into the joist. Do not remove the plaster, as the work can be done just as well with it on, and much dirt saved. If there is a plaster cornice, give its depth and projection. If it is sound, it may remain uncovered, the metal terminating against it, with a small moulding; but if cracked, a cove cornice can be supplied large enough to cover and support it.

For attaching the ceiling, the joists or old ceiling should be, for the smaller flat panels, ceiled with ⅝-inch rough pine or spruce boards, and for the larger and all the raised panels, furring strips, 1 x 2 inches should be put up, spaced as indicated on the plan. Where mouldings are to run wider strips are necessary, 1 x 3 inch, 1 x 4 inch, 1 x 6 inch, or two, 1 x 2 inch, according to their size. The furring is first put up crossways of the joists, then shorter pieces are fitted in between the first, all to be flush and *level.* The panels are then tacked in place, the cove and borders then put up, and then the mouldings separating borders or marking divisions. The mouldings are to be nailed close to their outer edges. Wire nails are used entirely—⅞ in. x No. 17 for the panels; 1½ in. x No. 15 (usually) for the mouldings, and 1 in. x No. 16 for the coves and borders.

When up, the ceiling will need one or two coats of paint. As the stamped pattern makes sufficient ornamentation more is not necessary. A "*flat*" finish, with one tint on the border, one on the cove, one on the central panels, and one on the mouldings, is the ordinary treatment, but it may be varnished, grained, bronzed or gilded, as you wish.

Ceilings for shipment are carefully boxed, not crated.

The weight (boxed) is from 70 to 80 lbs. per 100 square feet.

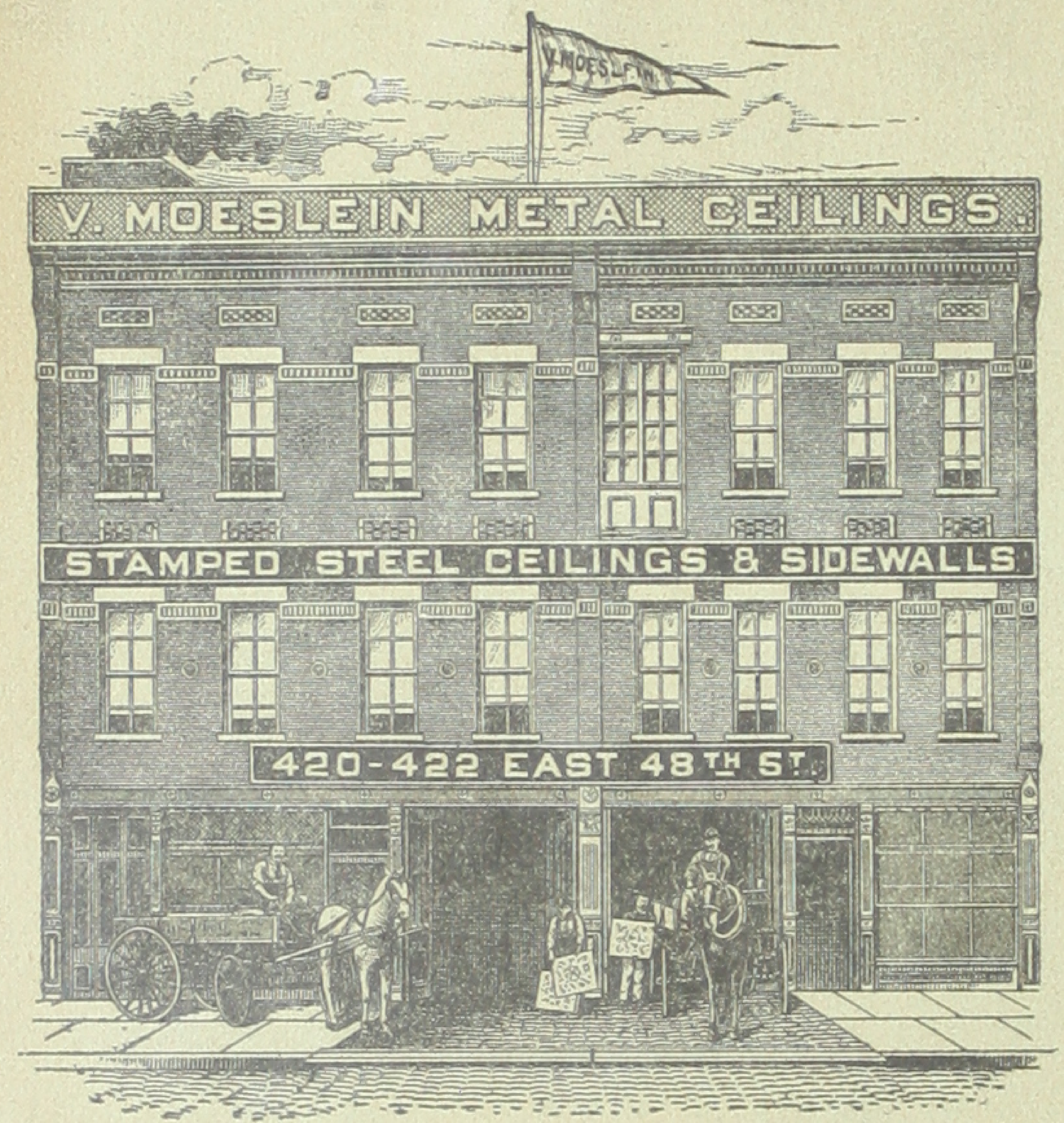
The freight rate, carrier's risk, is 2nd or 3rd class; owner's risk it is 5th class.

The ceilings are painted one coat each side, by dipping in a paint of *pure* white lead, mixed with pure linseed oil and pure turpentine, and tinted slightly yellow with French ochre. Most manufacturers use "patent" paints, "roofing" paints, or no paint at all.

Church ceilings are almost always of special arrangement, and I will be pleased to offer designs and estimates whenever particulars are received.

The constant use, since introduction, of these ceilings by the school boards of this and other cities, proves how satisfactory they are for public schools, and similar buildings.

Architects or owners who wish special designs or arrangements will please indicate what is wanted, or send drawing, and I shall be pleased to do all possible to meet their wishes.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STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS & SIDEWALLS
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